

Palenque-Boca Lacantún, 180 m, semi-evergreen seasonal forest, 23 Feb 1985, E. Martínez S. 11101, MEXU, UAMIZ. This differs from *T. ekmanii* by the abundant false veins, these parallel and perpendicular to the true veins, the venation appearing reticulate.

Trichomanes holopterum Kunze—Mpio. Ocosingo, Crucero Corozal on road Palenque-Boca Lacantún, 220 m, semi-evergreen seasonal forest (periodically inundated), 6 Nov 1985, E. Martínez S. 15009, MEXU, UAMIZ. This differs from *T. crispum* by the winged petiole, shorter blades, broadly winged rachis, and few (5–10) segments on a side. The species has been reported previously only for the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

Trichomanes membranaceum L.—Mpio. Ocosingo, 6 km NE from Pichucalco (by air), 220 m, old secondary growth in tropical rain forest, 18 Feb 1985, A. Espejo 1441 & S. Hernández, UAMIZ. The species can be easily separated from the others of subg. *Didymoglossum* by the simple or slightly lobed blade, false veins parallel to the true veins, and by the paired orbicular scales in the margin of the blade.

Trichomanes tuerckheimii Christ—Mpio. Ocosingo, Nuevo Veracruz, 33 km W of Rio Chixoy, road to Chajul, Marqués de Comillas, tropical deciduous forest, 10 Jan 1986, E. Martínez S. 15908, MEXU, UAMIZ. It is distinguished from *T. pinnatum* by the long-creeping rhizome, distant sessile leaves, false veins few, located near the margin and parallel to the true veins, and by “prehensile” trichomes on veins, midribs, and margins in the abaxial face of the blade, which cause the lamina to adhere to the surface of the host plant.—RAMÓN RIBA and LETICIA PACHECO, Depto. de Biología, C.B.S., Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Ap. Postal 55-535, México, D. F. 09340; and ESTEBAN MARTÍNEZ S., Depto. de Botánica, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, México, D. F. 14020.

Additions to the Fern Flora of the Bahamas.—The publication of Correll and Correll's (1982) *Flora of the Bahama Archipelago* has significantly improved our understanding of the Bahamian flora and, as is the case with any new flora, has stimulated the discovery of corrections and new taxa. As part of a study of the phytogeography of the Bahamian archipelago, I encountered several specimens that represent additions to the flora.

Hypolepis repens (L.) Presl.—This taxon represents a new genus and species for the Bahamas. It occurs on the islands of Grand Bahama (Correll & Kral 42936, FTG), New Providence (Correll & Correll 48320, FTG), North Andros (Correll & Proctor 47828, FTG), and San Salvador (Correll & Wasshausen 46861, FTG). All four collections are sterile, and this has apparently confounded identification by D. S. Correll who annotated two of the sheets as young plants of *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *caudatum*. The Grand Bahama collection consists of very young plants (less than 1.5 dm tall) and would not be placed as *H. repens* except for the presence of other more readily identifiable specimens for comparison. The occurrence of the species in the Bahamas is not especially surprising in light of its wide range in the West Indies and the Florida peninsula (cf., Proctor, *Flora of the Lesser Antilles*. Vol. 2. *Pteridophyta*, 1977). The plants occur in forested

areas (coppice, pineland, or *Casurina* thickets) in or around ponds or depressions. The lack of apparently suitable habitats (based on populations outside of the Bahamas) may account for the species' restriction to larger islands where suitable habitats are more likely to exist. Additionally, the occurrence near the more populated portions of the islands and the fact that the collections are more recent than 1974 suggest that *H. repens* may represent an escaped cultigen. This will be a difficult proposition to test given the species' wide geographic range and the probability that cultivated plants may also have originated in Florida, Cuba, or Hispaniola.

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Watt var. *michauxianum* Weatherby.—Correll and Correll (1982) reported only the typical variety for the Bahamas, but several specimens of var. *michauxianum* have been discovered. The variety is here reported as new to the flora. It occurs only on Great Abaco (Correll et al. 42651, FTG; Correll & Meyer 44540, 44590, 44609, all FTG). All of the collections were from ledges, rocks, or logs in dense coppice vegetation.

Pteris × *delchampsii* Wagner & Nauman.—This hybrid between *P. vittata* L. and *P. bahamensis* (Agardh) Fée occurs on the island of Grand Bahama (Correll 50507, FTG). The collection is from a single clump in a shaded sinkhole in open pinelands, a habitat typical of Florida populations. The plant's occurrence in the Bahamas was to be expected since both parental taxa also occur there.

Thelypteris hispidula (Decne.) Reed var. *versicolor* (R. St. John) Lellinger.—This species is here reported as new to the Bahamian flora. It occurs on North Andros (Hill 3032, FTG) and Mangrove Cay (Popenoe 228, FTG). Both collections are from sinkholes in habitats dominated by pine. Suitable habitat exists elsewhere in the Bahamas and this species is expected to spread.—CLIFTON E. NAUMAN, Fairchild Tropical Garden, 10901 Old Cutler Road, Miami, FL 33156.

Announcement: 1988 AIBS Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Fern Society will be held in conjunction with the American Institute for Biological Sciences on August 14–18, 1988, at the University of California, Davis. Persons wishing to present talks should contact Dr. Judith Skog, Biology Dept., George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030, before 15 January 1988 for information.

A Fern Foray to Bear Valley, Point Reyes Peninsula, will take place on Saturday, 13 August 1988. A second trip will be to the University of California Botanical Garden and the Tilden Park Botanical Garden on Sunday, 14 August. Many native ferns, including *Blechnum spicant*, *Dryopteris expansa*, *Polypodium* spp., *Aspidotis* spp., and *Pellaea* spp. will be seen during the two days. Trips will leave from Davis and be restricted to 45 people. No collecting will be permitted. Leaders are Alan Smith, Don Macneill, and Tom Lemieux. For more information, contact Smith at (415) 642-7890.